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Title: The case of Peter Burrell, Esquire, and the Right Honourable Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, his wife, upon the claim of her ladyship, and of Mr. Burrell, in her right to the office of Lord Great [London, 1780].
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T H E
C A S E
O F

Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in the County of Kent, Esquire, and the Right Honorable Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, his Wife, upon the Claim of the said Lady Willoughby of Eresby, and of the said Peter Burrell, in her Right, to the High Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and all Dignities and Liberties thereto belonging.

IN the Year 1625, *Henry*, then Earl of *Oxford*, was seised in Fee of the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, and died without Issue; leaving *Robert Lord Willoughby, of Eresby*, his Heir General, being the Son and Heir of *Mary*, then late Baroness of *Willoughby*, who was the Sister of *Edward de Vere*, the Father of the said Earl *Henry*; and *Robert de Vere*, his Heir Male, and the Person to whom the Earldom of *Oxford* was afterwards adjudged to belong, as Heir Male of the Antient and Honorable House of *Vere*.

Sir William Jones, 96.

Upon the Death of Earl *Henry*, the said *Robert Lord Willoughby*, and *Robert de Vere*, severally laid Claim to the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain; the former insisting, That Earl *Henry* was seised of this Office in Fee Simple; and that upon his Decease without Issue, the same descended to his Heir General: and the latter grounding his Pretensions upon a supposed Entail of the said Office, upon the Heirs Male of the *Oxford* Family, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

About the same Time, *William*, then Earl of *Derby*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, his Wife, also laid Claim to this Office, and contended that their Title in any Thing that ought to descend upon the Heir General of the said Earl *Henry*, was preferable to that of *Robert Lord Willoughby*; and in the Month of *March*, 1625, these several Claimants presented their Petitions to his Majesty, King *Charles* the First, who referred the same to the Lords then assembled in Parliament, for their Advice and Opinion respecting the Right and Title of the aforesaid several Competitors for this High Office.

In Consequence of this Reference, the Counsel of the said several Claimants were heard, and Five of the Judges having, by Command of the House of Peers, delivered their Opinion respecting the Title of the several Persons laying Claim to this Office, the greater Number of these Judges concurred in Opinion in Favour of the Lord *Willoughby*; and after much Debate and long Consider-

Lords Journals, April 5,
1626.

ation, the House of Peers, upon the Fifth Day of April, 1626, Resolved, That the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, did belong to Robert, Lord Willoughby, as Heir General to Earl Henry, who was last seised thereof, and reported their humble Opinion and Advice to his Majesty, that the said Office might be declared to appertain to the Lord Willoughby and his Heirs.

Lords Journals, April 13,
1626.

In Consequence of this Resolution and Report, Robert Lord Willoughby was admitted to the Office, and upon the 13th Day of April, 1626, took his Place in the House of Peers, as Lord Great Chamberlain, above all the other Barons, according to the Statute of Precedency, passed in the Thirty-first Year of King Henry the Eighth.

Lords Journals, June 25,
1661.

In the Year 1661, the then Earls of Oxford and Derby, petitioned his Majesty King Charles the Second, to appoint the Case concerning this High Office to be re-heard by the Lords in Parliament; and these Petitions being referred by his Majesty's Order to the House of Peers, it was ordered upon the 25th Day of June, 1661, that the Earl of Oxford's Counsel should be heard at the Bar, upon Matter of Error upon the former Proceedings in the House, concerning the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and at the same Time it was resolved not to admit New Matter.

Lords Journals, July 11,
1661.

Upon the 11th Day of July, 1661, it was ordered, that the Counsel of the Earl of Oxford should assign the Errors insisted upon in the former Proceedings in the House, concerning the Office of the Great Chamberlain of England, and deliver the same in Writing to the House, upon the 15th Day of July then next; but it does not appear that any such Errors were assigned, or that any further Proceedings were had upon the last mentioned Earl of Oxford's Petition.

Lords Journals, March 20,
1627.

Lords Journals, November
16, 1640.

Roll of Claims,
13 Charles II.

In Consequence of the before-mentioned Resolution of the House of Peers, in the Year 1626, and from that Time to the Decease of Robert late Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven, in the Month of July last (a Period of above One Hundred and Fifty Years) this High Office has been enjoyed without any Interruption by Robert Lord Willoughby and his Descendants, in a lineal Succession, from Father to Son: For upon the Decease of Robert Lord Willoughby (who was created Earl of Lindsey, in the Second Year of King Charles the First, and killed at the Battle of Edge-Hill on the 23d of October, 1642,) he was succeeded in all his Titles and Honors by his eldest Son Mountagu, the Second Earl of Lindsey, who was summoned to Parliament in his Father's Life-time, in the Fifteenth Year of King Charles the First, and continuing firmly attached to the King, had not, during the Remainder of his unfortunate Reign, and the subsequent Interregnum, any Opportunity of exercising this Office: but at the Restoration of King Charles the Second, the said Mountagu, Earl of Lindsey, exhibited his Claim to this great Hereditary Office, and upon his Majesty's Coronation was admitted to the Exercise thereof, and continued to enjoy the same until his Decease in July, 1666.

Lords Journals, April 21,
1690.

Lords Journals, December
30, 1706.

Lords Journals, August 3,
1715.

Lords Journals, January
9, 1723.

Lords Journals, March
21, 1714.

Lords Journals, February
18, 1741.

Upon the Death of the said Earl Mountagu, all his Titles and Honors, and amongst others, this Hereditary Office, descended upon, and were enjoyed by, his eldest Son Robert, the Third Earl of Lindsey, until the Month of May, 1701, when he died, leaving Robert, the Fourth Earl of Lindsey, his eldest Son and Heir; who, in his Father's Life-time, in April 1690, had been summoned to, and sat in Parliament as Lord Willoughby of Eresby; and on his Father's Death succeeded to the Earldom of Lindsey, and the Hereditary Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England; and was afterwards, in the Year 1706, created Marquis of Lindsey, and in the Year 1715, Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven; and continued in the Enjoyment of this Office until his Decease, in July 1723; when all his Titles and Honors descended upon his eldest Son Peregrine, the Second Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven, who was likewise in the Life-time of his Father, when Marquis of Lindsey, summoned to Parliament in the Month of March, 1714, as Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and after his Father's Death continued in the Exercise and Enjoyment of this Hereditary Office, until January 1741, when he died: upon his Death his eldest Son Peregrine, the Third Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven, succeeded to the said Dukedom, and all the other Titles and Honors that his Ancestors had been in Possession of, and among others, to this Office, which he exercised and enjoyed until the 12th of August, 1778, when he died, leaving Robert, the late Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven, his only Son, who thereupon inherited and succeeded to all the Titles and Honors that the last mentioned Duke Peregrine died seised of, and amongst others, to the Hereditary Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, which he exercised and continued seised of, until the Time of his Decease.

In

In the Month of February, 1779, Mr. Burrell and Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Bertie, his present Wife, were married; and upon the 8th Day of July following, the last mentioned Duke Robert died unmarried and without Issue, leaving Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, and Lady Georgina Charlotte Bertie, his Sisters and Coheirs; since which Time His Majesty hath been graciously pleased, by his Letters Patent, to confirm the Barony of Willoughby of Eresby, (which was in Abeyance) to the said Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth; and upon the Event of the late Duke Robert's Death, it is contended, that the Hereditary Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England descended upon the Lady Willoughby of Eresby, as the eldest Coheir of the Person who last died seised thereof; and that Mr. Burrell, in her Right, and as her Husband, is entitled to execute this Office: or if there is any Ground to say (which however it is submitted there is not) that this Office has descended to both the Sisters of Duke Robert, still it is contended, that the Right to exercise this Office belongs to Mr. Burrell, as the Husband of the eldest of those Sisters; and in Support of this Claim it is insisted, that the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England is an Hereditary Office in Gros, held in Grand Serjeanty; and in the Case of Coheirs, when the eldest happens to be a Feme Covert, descends upon the eldest, and is to be executed by her Husband; and that this is perfectly agreeable to, and warranted by, the Usage in all such great Offices as have in the Course of Time descended to Heirs General, as appears from the Authority of the several Cases herein after stated.

The Office of Steward of England was the Inheritance of Hugh de Grentemesnil, who held the Honor of Hinckley by that Service, and died leaving Two Daughters^a his Coheirs; Petronella (or Parnell) the eldest, married Robert Earl of Leicester, who in her Right^b became seised of the Office of Steward of England.

And in one other Instance in the same noble Family this Office descended upon the eldest Coheir, and was executed by her Husband, for the last mentioned Robert Earl of Leicester died, leaving Issue by his said Wife one Son, surnamed Fitz Parnell, and Two Daughters Amicia and Margery. In the Year 1204, Robert Fitz Parnell died without Issue, leaving his said Sisters his Coheirs, the eldest of whom (Amicia) being married to Simon de Montford, he, in her Right, became seised of the Honor of Hinckley and Office of Steward of England.

After the decease of Walter,^c who was Constable of England in the Reign of King Henry the First, Milo Fitz Walter, his Son (who for his Services to the Empress Maud, was by her^d created Earl of Hereford) enjoyed the last mentioned Office, and died in the Year 1144,^e leaving Five Sons and Three Daughters, Margery, Bertie and Lucie; the Five^f Sons successively enjoyed this Office, and died without Issue, and upon the decease of the Survivor of them, the Office of Constable of England came to Humphry de Bohun,^g by his Marriage with Margery, the eldest Daughter of Milo Fitz Walter.

This Office also descended a Second Time upon the eldest Coheir, and was executed by her Husband, for after it had been introduced into the last mentioned Family, in the Manner herein before stated, it was^h enjoyed by the Descendants of Humphry de Bohun for several Generations, in a lineal Male Succession, until the Forty-sixth of Edward the Third, when the Male Line of this Family failed by the Death of Humphry, the then Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, leaving Issue only Two Daughters, Eleanorⁱ and Mary, his Coheirs, between whom the great Inheritance of this Family was divided.

Eleanor^j, the eldest Daughter, married Thomas of Woodstock, (Son to King Edward the Third,) afterwards Duke of Gloucester; the Second married Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry the Fourth. Upon the Marriage of the eldest Daughter in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of Edward the Third, the Office of Constable of England was granted to her Husband by^k Letters Patent, but the Letters Patent recite the Office to be in the King's Hands, by reason of the Minority of the Heirs of the Earl of Hereford, and grant it to hold during the King's Pleasure, and so long as the said Office should remain in the King's Hands from the Cause aforesaid. Three Years afterwards, viz. in the Third Year of Richard the Second, the eldest Daughter having attained her Age of Twenty one Years had Livery of her Lands, and thereby the former Letters Patent were determined, but her Husband continued to be Constable of England to his Death in the Twentieth Year of Richard the Second, without any new Grant, and therefore in her Right.

July 8, 1779, Death of Duke Robert, Brother to Lady Willoughby of Eresby.

Office of Steward of England.

^a Detrick's MS. in the College of Arms, fol. 120. Vincent, B. II. fol. 83. in the College of Arms. Vincent, A. A. 100. Philip's Baronagium Anglie, MS. in the College of Arms, 26.

^b Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. fol. 88.

^c Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. fol. 88.

Office of Constable of England.

^d Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. 535. Hellinghead 3, fol. 866. Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. I. 557.

^e Vincent, A. A. 77. Philip's Baronagium Anglie, 33. Rymer's Fœd. Vol. I. fol. 8.

^f Pedigree, Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. 538.

^g Vincent, B. II. 99.

^h W. R. MS. in the College of Arms, 97. Hellinghead's Chron. Vol. III. 866.

ⁱ W. R. MS. in the College of Arms, fol. 97. Confirmed by Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. I. 620. b

^j Vincent, B. II. 57. Hellinghead's Chron. Vol. III. 866.

^k Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. 186. B. Philip's Baronagium Anglie, 34.

^l Vincent, B. II. 57. Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. 187.

^m MS. W. R. 98.

Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. 169.

The

Champion.

* Roll of Services, 1 Ric. 2.

Earl Marshall.

* Vincent, B. II. 11.

A. A. 107. 109.

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol.

I. 602 and 607.

Selden's Title of Honour,

714.

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol.

I. 607.

* Vincent, B. II. 11.

* Roll in the Tower, 30

Hen. III.

Dugdale's Baronage, Vol.

I. 134.

The Office of Champion of *England*, which is of the same Tenure with the Two great Offices afore said, having descended to an Heir Female, appears to have been executed at the Coronation of King *Richard* the Second, by *John Dymock*, in Right of his Wife *.

In the Third^d Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, *William Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, died seised in Fee of the Office of Marshal of *England*, leaving Five Sons and Five Daughters^d; all the said Sons successively enjoyed the said Earldom and Office, and died without Issue, and upon the Death of the survivor of these Sons, in the Thirtieth^d of *Henry* the Third, *Maud*, who was the eldest^d of these Daughters, and the Widow of *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, claimed the Office of Marshall, as the eldest Inheritrix, of the Person last seized thereof, and her Claim was allowed, and the Marshall's Rod delivered to her, which, with the King's Licence, she gave to her Son, *Roger Bigot*, then Earl of *Norfolk*, who did Homage for the same. This appears by a Writ^d directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to admit *Roger Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, to the Marshall's Seat in the Exchequer, and the Writ recites, that *Matilda*, Countess of *Norfolk*, had, with the King's Licence, appointed the said Earl to the Office "*Quæ Matilda* (it is "said) habet *Esneciam Hereditatis Walteri Mareſcalli et cui Rex ea ratione comiserat Virgam Mareſcalcie.*"

Sometime after the Death of the last mentioned *Robert*, Duke of *Ancaſter*, Mr. *Burrell* and Lady *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*, then Lady *Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell* presented their humble Petition to His Majesty, therein stating the Enjoyment of the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* by the Dukes *Peregrine* and *Robert*, and that upon the Death of the last mentioned Duke, the same descended upon Lady *Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell*, and that Mr. *Burrell* was entitled to execute the same, and therefore praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to permit the Petitioner, *Peter Burrell*, to execute the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, in Right of the Lady *Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell*, his Wife.

The Most Noble *Brownlow*, now Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Kesteven*, and the Right Honourable Lord *Robert Bertie*, also presented a counter Petition to His Majesty, and therein after stating, that the Office of Great Chamberlain of *England* had for many Generations been enjoyed by the Petitioners Ancestors and their Heirs Male, as the immediate Descendants of *Henry* the last Earl of *Oxford*, who died without Issue the 26th of *March*, 1625; and the Letters Patent in the First Year of King *George* the First, for creating *Robert*, then Marquis of *Lindſey*, Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Kesteven*; and an Act of Parliament passed in the same Year for settling the Precedency of the last mentioned *Robert*, and of the Heirs Male of his Body, and of the Body of *Robert* then late Earl of *Lindſey*, after such intended Creation should have taken Place; the Petitioners insisted, That upon the Death of *Robert* last Duke of *Ancaſter*, the Petitioner *Brownlow*, Duke of *Ancaſter*, became entitled to the Hereditary Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, as the immediate Heir Male by Descent of *Robert* late Earl of *Lindſey*, or that by an implied Construction of the before-mentioned Statute, the said Office is annexed to the Honor and Dukedom of *Ancaſter* and *Kesteven*, and that this Office being a Personal Dignity or Honor, and an Office of Skill or Science, could not be held by a Woman, and reverted to the Crown whenever it happened that there was a Failure of the Male Line; and therefore praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to permit the Duke of *Ancaſter* (as the immediate Heir Male descended from the Line of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*) and his Heirs Male, and in Default of such Issue, the Petitioner the Lord *Robert Bertie* (the next Heir Male of the same Line) and his Heirs Male, to enjoy this Office with the Dukedom of *Ancaſter* and *Kesteven*, or to grant this Office to the Petitioners and their Heirs Male, to go along with the said Dukedom, taking such Precedency only as is prescribed by the before-mentioned Statute.

These Petitions having been referred to His Majesty's Attorney-General, to report his Opinion concerning the Legality of the respective Claims to the said Office, he hath taken the said Petitions into Consideration, and been attended by Counsel on Behalf of the several Claimants, and has reported, That he is humbly of Opinion, that in the Event that has happened, the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain is not at his Majesty's Disposal, but that the eldest Coheir having taken an Husband, he is, in her Right, entitled to execute the same.

The Claim of the present Duke of *Ancaſter* and Lord *Robert Bertie* to the Office, has been rested upon three different Grounds:

In

In the first Place it has been urged, That by an implied Construction of the before-mentioned Act passed in the first Year of King George the First, this Office is annexed to the Honor and Dukedom of *Ancafter*, and therefore must be enjoyed by the Person who is entitled to that Honor and Dukedom.

In Answer to this it is insisted, That this Act of Parliament related merely to the Regulation of the Precedency of Robert then Marquis of *Lindsey*, and those who might then after be Dukes of *Ancafter*, and Great Chamberlains of *England*, and to prevent them from taking place before other Peers of equal Rank, which under the Statute of Precedency they would otherwise have been entitled to do, and that this private Act of Parliament in the Reign of King George the First, neither gave or took away any Title to this Office, which existed antecedent to that Act of Parliament.

The second Argument in Favour of the present Duke of *Ancafter* and Lord Robert Bertie is, That the present Duke is the immediate Heir Male descended from the Line of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, and as such entitled to this Office.

But in Answer to this it is contended, That the present Duke of *Ancafter* can not, with any Propriety, be called the Heir Male of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, having descended from a Female Branch of that Family, that is to say, *Mary*, Sister of *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*; and still further it is insisted on the Behalf of Mr. *Burrell*, and Lady *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, That upon a Case so solemnly argued and thoroughly considered, as that was in the Year 1626, respecting this Office, the Decision there in Favor of the Heir General in Preference to the Title of the Heir Male of Earl *Henry*, is an express and positive Authority in Favor of the last mentioned Claimants, and a direct Bar to the present Duke of *Ancafter's* Claim in the Character of Heir Male of the *Oxford* Family, and that the Authority of this Decision receives additional Weight from the Conduct of the House of Peers upon the subsequent Petitions in 1661, and the Length of Time during which this high Office has been enjoyed by those claiming under the Heir General of *Henry* Earl of *Oxford*.

The third Argument in Favor of the present Duke (or rather in Favor of the Right of His Majesty to grant this Office) is, That this Office cannot be held by a Female.

But in the present Instance it is not contended that this Office can be executed by a Female, but that in the Event which has happened, the Office descends upon Lady *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, as the eldest Coheir of the last Duke of *Ancafter*, and that her Husband is entitled to execute the same. And this Claim is well warranted not only from the Authority of the several Cases herein before-mentioned, but also by the Opinion of all the Judges in the Sixth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth, upon a Case stated to them relative to the Claim of the Duke of *Buckingham* to the Office of Constable of *England*, by Descent from the eldest of the two Coheirs of the Earl of *Hereford* *.

11th Eliz. Dyer 285.

It hath also been alledged, That this Office cannot be executed by any Person under the Degree of a Lord of Parliament, and that no Instance can be produced of any Person of an inferior Degree having been in the Possession of it.

In Answer to this it is to be observed, That as this Office was granted many Centuries ago to the Family of the *Veres*, who were soon afterwards created Earls of *Oxford*, and continued for many Generations in the Enjoyment of this Office, it is not to be expected that many Instances should occur of this Office having been enjoyed by a Commoner; but that however one such Instance is to be met with, for it appears that in the First Year of *Henry* the Fourth he granted this Office to Sir *Thomas de Erpingham*, who by Virtue of this Grant claimed to execute the same at the Coronation of King *Henry* the Fourth, and that this Claim was allowed, and Sir *Thomas de Erpingham* executed the same accordingly; which Precedent is sufficient to shew, that some of the most honourable and important Parts of the Service of this Office may be executed by a Commoner.

Roll of Claims, 1st H. 4.

That

* Coke Littleton, 165, 2.—There is a Difference between a Dignity or Name of Nobility, and an Office of Honour. For if a Man hold a Manor of the King to be High Constable of *England*, and die, having Issue two Daughters, the eldest Daughter taketh Husband, he shall execute the Office solely, and before Marriage it shall be exercised by some sufficient Deputy; and all this was resolved by all the Judges of *England*, in the Case of the Duke of *Buckingham*.

That Lady Willoughby of Eresby, being lineally descended from, and one of the Coheirs General of Robert Lord Willoughby, who in the Year 1626, was admitted to this high Office as the Heir General of Henry then late Earl of Oxford; the said Claimants Peter Burrell and Lady Willoughby of Eresby, his Wife, hope this Honorable House will be fully satisfied of the Justice of their several Claims to the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and the Liberties and Dignities thereof.

J. MANSFIELD.

J. DUNNING.

J. SPRANGER.

May 25th 1781.

On the Hearing of the Claims to the Great Chamberlain of England the following Questions were put to the Judges

Whether the right of Earl Percy also the right of the Dutchesse of Athol to the Office of Great Chamberlain of England supposing their Pedigree and Service to be as stated by their Counsel are barred by the Statute of Limitations?

The Judges gave their unanimous Opinions — That are barred.

The following Questions were also put to the Judges?

That the late Duke of Newcastle having died seized of the Office of Great Chamberlain of England leaving Lady Willoughby of Eresby and Lady Charlotte Musgrave his Sister & Coheirs — Does the said Office belong to the Eldest alone or to both or in either Case is the Husband of the Eldest intitled to execute the said Office or may both Sisters execute it by Deputy and how must such Deputy be appointed or does it devolve upon the King to name a proper Person to execute the Office during the incapacity of the Heir?

The Judges Opinion

That the Office belongs to both Sisters That the Husband of the Eldest is not intitled to execute it That both Sisters may execute it by Deputy to be appointed by them such Deputy not being of a Degree inferior to a Knight & to be approved of by the King.

P E D I G R E E.

Peregrine Bertie, born at Wessel, in the Duchy of Cleves, October 12, 1555; on the Death of his Mother, 1580, became Lord Willoughby of Eresby. Ob. 1601.

= Mary Vere, Daughter of John, Sitter of Edward, and Aunt and Heir General of the whole Blood of Henry, Earl of Oxford, and Great Chamberlain of England. Ob. September 17, 1624.

Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, by Decision of the House of Lords, 1626; created Earl of Lindsey, November 22, 1627. Killed at Edgehill, 1642.

= Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Edward Montague, Baron Montague, of Boughton, Co. Northton.

Montagu Bertie, summoned to Parliament, Vita Patris, as Baron Willoughby, Nov. 3, 15 Car. I. 1639. Ob. July 25, 1666.

= Martha, Daughter of Sir William Cockain, Knight.

Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, &c. Ob. May 9, 1701.

= Elizabeth, Daughter of Philip, Lord Wharton,

Robert Bertie, summoned to Parliament, Vita Patris, as Lord Willoughby of Eresby, 1690; December 21, 1706, created Marquis of Lindsey, and July 20, 1715, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Ob. July 26, 1723.

= Mary, Daughter of Sir Richard Wynn, of Gwyder Com. Caernar. Bart. Ob. September, 1689.

= Albinia, Daughter of Lieut. Gen. Thomas Farrington. Ob. 1745.

Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, summoned to Parliament, Vita Patris, March 16, 1715, as Baron Willoughby of Eresby. Ob. January 1, 1741-2.

= Jane, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton Com. Lincoln, Bart. Ob. August 25, 1736.

Robert Bertie, Lieut. Gen. one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, only surviving Son by the Second Venter.

Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, &c. Ob. August 12, 1778.

= Mary, Daughter of Thomas Panton, Esquire.

Brownlow Bertie, now Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven.

Peregrine Bertie, died an Infant, 1758.

Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, &c. Ob. July 8, 1779, unmarried.

Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, now Lady Willoughby of Eresby, Wife of Peter Burrell, Esquire.

Georgina Charlotte Bertie, unmarried.

THE
C A S E

OF

Peter Burrell, Esquire, and the Right Honourable *Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth*, Baroness *Willoughby of Eresby*, his Wife, upon the Claim of her Ladyship, and of *Mr. Burrell*, in her Right to the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.

To be heard at the Bar of the House of Lords
on the Day of
1780.